Vol. X XXIX ... No. 11.970.

TOPICS AT WASHINGTON.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

WHY PENSIONS ARE NOT PAID TO THE PEN-SIGNERS THEMSELVES IN CERTAIN CASES-MOVEMENTS OF OFFICIALS-MINOR NEWS,

The Democrats in Ohio are making politiral capital out of the fact that pensions are not paid directly to the inmates of Soldiers' Homes, but to the treasurers for them. A letter from Commissioner Bentley explains why this practice is followed. It appears that the Republican documents were sent to Ohio by the employes of the Democratic Com-

due to them directly into their bands instead of to the treasurers of the institutions. It is learned that the facts of the case are being made use of for political effect in Ohio by the Democrats. The following extract from a letter, prepared by the Commissioner of Peusions, Mr. Bentley, before the matfer became the subject of comment in the press, fully disproves the charge by the Democratic politicians that the administration is hostile to ex-

rail Butler with great force that the payment of the args sums of meney which are due as arrears to the ingulates of the Home, leaving them unrestrainedly in its net, will inevitably result in positive indury, both to like pensioners themselves and to the Home, which was instituted and is administered for their welfare and common with other disabled soliters. His Excellency the President of the Linted States, the Secretary of War, and the Chirishnestee of the Supreme Court, are members of the Board, and must be presumed to concur in its views. It is intended upon inferior officers not to but themselves into antagonism with the President, and I have therefore deemed it my duty both in deference to him and to me wishes of the Board of Managurs of the Home, to direct you to withhold the payment of all penators to the manates, except the regular quarterly payments accruing waite they are such inmaces, until the whole subject can be properly presented to and considered by the Attorney-General.

The attitude of the Pension Office from the first has been favorable to the views now put forth on behalf of the pensioners.

A single instance, however, illustrates the necessity for the exercise of much care and discretion furlough from the Home at Hampton and came on to Washington, it is thought at the suggestion of plaim agents, to demand his money, about \$1.100. Here he was taken in charge by two or three un-erupulous claim agents who made him believe that their services were necessary to secure his dues.

By some means they secured influential letters arging the Commissioner of Pensions to make this man's case "special," as he was in a state of povserv himself, and had some invalid members of his family dependent upon bim. The commissioner put faith in these representations, urged the case forward out of its turn, and paid the man his money. The pensioner was therenpon made to believe that this result had been effected by bribing some one in the pension office, and he was induced to pay the tlaim agents \$250 to cover costs. The same persons or their confederates then got the man partially ntexicated, and while in that condition induced him to buy out a small clothing store, in the course

little fortune.

The pensioner, a little later forfeited his interest in the store by reason of his inability to make subsequent payments. He bethought himself then that he might got back the \$250, which he supposed had gone into the pockets of the pension officials, by making a complaint. This led to an investigation and the discovery of the whole operation.

SOUTHERN POLITICAL WARFARE.

THE INGENIOUS LIE CONCERNING A REPUBLICAN WHICH A DEMOCRATIC PAPER HAD TO RE-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- The Rev. Alonzo Webster, of Orangeburg, S. C., presiding elder of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is known in the North, and especially to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, as one of the most stalwart friends of the colored men in the South. His position has been so conspicuous that the bulldozers, though abusing him, have not ventured upon personal violence against him, but quite recently they have manifested a strong disposition to destroy him by circulating scurrilous reports affecting his thurneter. A few weeks ago The Charleston News and Courier offered to produce witnesses to prove that Mr. Webster, during his ministry over a colmed church in Charleston several years ago, bought annumber of cheap watches, and announced from his pulpit one day that a widow woman in the congregation was anxious to dispose of the last article of value she possessed in order to relieve her pressing necessities; whereupon he exhibited one of his theap watches and sold it for four or five times its value, pocketing the proceeds. The imbecile inventor of this he exposed its character by adding rentor of this he exposed its character by adding that the trick was repeated on several succeeding Sundays. This story was coined for effect in the North. A committee from one of Mr. Webster's quarterly conferences, called upon The News and Courier and required a retraction. A paragraph making the retraction was thereupon published, saying of the committee, that "They have satisfied his that our reporter was misinformed; and while we have slender faith in Mr. Webster as teacher either of politics or piety, we shall be very glad to know that the nupleasant charges are wholly we have seener faith in Sir. Wessel as teacher either of politics or piety, we shall be very gla to know that the unpleasant charges are wholl untrue, as his fellow churchmen seem convinced.

HOW THE BLUNDER HAPPENED. BOW THE REPUBLICAN DOCUMENTS CAME TO BE SENT

TO OBIO BY THE DEMOCRATIC EMPLOYES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—It is learned that the accidental folding and mailing of large numbers of Republican speeches by the Democratic Committee here were due to the illiteracy of some of the new Democratic appointees. They found, it is said, the Republican speeches printed upon better paper than those of the Democrats, and not knowing the dif-

ference folded them and put them into envelopes which had been franked with General Ewinu's autograph. It is now believed that many sound political sermons have been sent upon their mission of good by reason of this accident.

SITTING BULL'S NEW RESOLUTION. HIS PURPOSE TO STAY IN CANADA, AFTER THE FRIGHT HE RECEIVED FROM MILES, NOW

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- The War Department has received through General Sheridan a dispatch from General Miles confirming the press report of the visit of Major Walsh and Long Dog to that officer, and their report of the movements of Sitting Bull and his General Miles says in conclusion :

obio by the employes of the Democratic Committee through the ignorance of the latter. General Key has returned to Washington.

Secretary Thompson left the Capital yesterday for New-York.

PENSIONS TO VETERANS IN HOMES.

WHY ARREADAGES ARE NOT PAID DIRECTLY TO THE PENSIONERS—AN IMPORTANT EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—It has been stated publicly that a number of pensioners in soldier's homes are about to take steps to compel the Commisgence of Pensions to pay the arrearages of pensions due to them directly into their bands instead of to General Sheridan in communicating this dispatch to

General Sheridan in communicating this dispatch to the War Department, says that unless it is to be otherwise ordered by the General of the Army, he will direct General Miles to occupy his present camp on Rocky Creek until September, in order that the grand results

* PERSONAL GOSSIP. A PROMOTION IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT-THE

PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- It has been decided to ap-

point Mr. W. K. Moore, Deputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, to be Fourth Auditor, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Taber. The appointment is a Civil Service promotion. Mr. Davis, now in the office, is an applicant for the Deputy Fourth Auditorship, but it is understood that a gentleman named Dr. Beardsley, from the outside, stands the best chance of securing the

Postmaster-General Key and Mr. Thompson, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, returned

The President and Mrs. Hayes left here on the

Tallapoosa this morning for Fortress Monroe. The Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Payreaster-General Cutter and Chief Constructor Eastey, left here on the 1:30 p. m. train to-day for New-York, to be absent a day or two. Secretary Schurz will leave on the 15th instant for his Western tour. He will make a speech at Cincinnati in German.

Secretary Sherman will leave on the 26th instant for Onio, where he will make several speeches.

YELLOW FEVER.

PLAGUE-STRICKEN MEMPHIS.

SEVENTEEN NEW CASES-FATHER FAHEY DEAD. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 6 .- Seventeen new cases, ten whites and seven negroes, were officially reported to the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 o'clock this evening. Five other cases of negroes were reported at the Health Office after the regular report had been made out, Office after the regular report had been made out, and will be included in to-morrow's list. Two deaths have occurred since moon—Lizze Heller and the Rev. Father John Fahey. This is the second Catholic priest who has fallen a victim to the scourge this year. Father Fahey was assistant priest at St. Patrick's Church, De Soto and Linden-sts., and was thirty-four years of age. The locality of to-day's new cases indicates that the fever is approaching the heart of the city. Ed. Moon is in a critical condition.

A PHYSICIAN FOR YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS The Quarantine Commissioners, believing it necessary that a physician should be at the Yellow Fever Hospital at all times when there are patients requiring medical attendance, passed a resolution Monday, at their meeting, requesting Health Officer S. O. Vanderpoel to detail a physician for this duty. It was said that the necessity for this was illustrated in the fact that last season In paying money to pensioners who are inmates of these homes. When the Arrearages bill first became a law a man who was entitled to its benefits got a province from the Home of the yellow fever patients died in the hospital without having had medical attendance. Dr. Vanderpoel has already met the question in the emprovment of, as nurse, William May who is also a provided the patient of the patient of the patient physician, and capable of the ting any emergency in prescribing for vellow fever patients requiring immediate attention. Dr. Vanderpoel also makes frequent visits daily to the hospital, and is personally in charge of the patients. The Commissioners think that Dr. Vanderpoel should employ a resident physician on Swinburne Island as an assistant.

No new cases of fever were admitted to the hespital Monday. The passengers of the steamship Ningara were allowed to come ashire Monday night, and the vessel was anchored at lipper Quarantine. The Commissioners inspected the hospitalship Illinois yesterday, with carpentris to make temporary repairs and rig pumps to keep her afloat until the close of the quarantine season, when a survey will be held to decide whether repairs shall be recommended.

recommended.
William Kennedy, seaman from the steamship William kennedy, seaman from the steamans, more than the first salisbury, were discharged from the Quarantine Hospital yesterday as being well.
Only one case of yellow fever was admitted to the Quarantine Hospital Tuesday, that of John Henderson, a seaman on the bark Debreca Carnana, from Matanzas. It is probable that in view of the rigid enforcement of the quarantine laws, which adds expense to steamers when obliged to discharge expense to steamers wh and load cargo at Upper Quarantine, that the three Havana lines will form a pool for the remainder of the season and send one steamer each week.

THE REV. W. H. H. MURRAY INDIGNANT. HE DENIES THAT HE SEEKS TO EVADE HIS CRED-ITORS.

Boston, Aug. 6 .- A special dispatch to The Traceller from San Francisco to-day, says: "Rev. W. H. H. Murray is registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city. The first intimation of his alleged financial failure reached him by telegraph yesterday. He utterly repudiates the insumation that he has 'disappeard' or late any way seeking to evade his liabilities. He came repudiates the instituation that he has 'disappeard' or is in any way seeking to evade his lightities. He cam here on bosiness for the Buck-board Company, and will return as soon as he has concluded it, which he will probably do by the last of this week. He is surprised and not a little indignant at the slanderous starles circu-lated during his temporary absence.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A NEW GRADE OF BARLEY.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Aug. 6.—The Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions to-day, establishing a new grade of barley, to be called extra No. 3.

READING, Penn., Aug. 6.—The moulders of the Beading Hardware Company, about 140 in number, who struck for an advance of 25 per cent and a price-list, refuse to accept less.

THE SPRAGUE LAW SUITS APPEALED.

PROVIDENCE, K. I., Aug. 6.— the equity cases of w. S. Hoyt, Charles G. Fracckyn et al against Amasa Sprague et al. which were dismissed with costs, were to-day appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. ppealed to the Supreme Court of the Child States.

PRIZES FOR CARSMEN.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—At a meeting of citisens and the Deproit River Navy Clab last night it was decided to hold an open-to all annateur regulate at this city on
August 27 and 28. Primes valued at from \$1,200 to \$1,600

with be given.

will be given.

AN OFFICIAL REMOVED AT HIGHLANDS.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 6.—Captain Van Allen,
who has held the position of keeper of the Highland Lights
for eight years, was removed les sakurday, and Captain Caltina, formerly of the steamers Bermuda and Canima, was ap-

A FREE-THINKERS' CONVENTION CALLED. RIGHESTER N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Executive Committee of the New York State Pree-Thinkers' Association has invited the Free-Thinkers of the Onited States and Canada to meet in general convention at Chantauqua Lake September 17, 18, 10, 20 and 21.

tember 17, 18, 10, 20 and 21.

NORFOLK'S NORTH CAROLINA VISITORS.

NORFOLK'S AND, 6.—Norfolk has been througed to-day with the visitors who arrived last night from North Carolina. They represent the mercantile and various other branches of trade of that State, and came here as the prests of the merchants of Norfolk.

gueste of the merchants of Nortolk.

THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. Aug. 6.—The American Dental Association commenced its fourfeenth gammal session reality at the Prospert Park Pavilno, Niagara Falls. The session will last four days. About 100 members are present from all parts of the country, representing various colleges and State and local societies. VIOLENT LANGUAGE IN THE QUEBEC LEGISLA-TURE.

QUENEC, Ang. 6.—In the Legislature last night, during the debate on the supply bill the Hoa. Mr. Chaplean used violent language towards the treasurer, calling him a liar, etc. On his refusing to retract the Hon. Mr. Joly, premier, moved that he be reprimened by the speaker. On a vote being taken the motion was lost; yeas 25, says 27.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

BRIGHT'S SPEECH-THE NAPOLEON CRAZE. THE ANGER OF AN ADMINISTRATION JOURNAL AROUSED AGAINST JOHN BRIGHT-NO ATTEMPT TO GRAPPLE WITH HIS STATEMENTS REGARDING INDIA-DEAN STANLEY'S APOLOGY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, July 26 .- Mr. Bright has this week committed another of those painful indiscretions by which his whole career has been blotted. He has permitted himself to make a speech without first ascertaining whether his views weuld meet the approval of the Court. By the Court I do not mean that peripatetic monarchical institution which is be to found sometimes at Windsor, sometimes at Osborne, sometimes at Bayeno, in North Italy, and more often at Balmoral, in North Scotland. I mean Peterborough Court, and I hope there is no American so benighted as not to know that Peterborough Court is the headquarters of that unspeakable journal, which placards all England with the imposing but very erroneous statement that it has the largest circulation in the world. Mr. Bright's speech was on India, a subject with which he has occupied himself ail his life long, and on which he is one of the first living authorities. He probably knows as much about India, and English rule in India, as anybody, excepting the learned pundit of The Daily Telegraph, who once spent a year or two in one of the Indian Presidencies as an up-country schoolmaster. But Mr. Bright's knowledge and eminence do not save him. The pundit of Peterborough Court rebukes him in terms not unlike those which provoked the famous protest of Mr. Justice Maule to Sir Richard Bethell. Mr. Bright's speech is "marked by ignorance of its subject, is absolutely mischievous in character and purpose, and" if Mr. Bright were not "licensed by parliamentary privilege and by the dogmatism of declining age," would be "ora-torical treason." Mr. Bright is guilty of "defamation," his comments are "bitter as gall," his reproaches " malignant as poison." It is an "absurd, extravagant and mischievous tirade"; it is "one tissue of ludicrous misconceptions"; his parailels between England and India are "provincial," and "ridiculously false and misleading." Let him visit India, shricks the pundit, and learn something about the country of which he presumes to talk, and about the work done there " by those countrymen whom he calumniates, and that Goveroment which he reviles."

I neard the speech which has called forth these compliments. I thought it a strong and moderate speech. It contained little or no invective. It dealt with facts. It can be answered by proving that the alleged facts are not facts, but that is not attempted. Mr. Bright said that English rule in India is, in certain particu-lars, unjust, and he named the particulars. He pointed out that the financial administration is profligate; that English civil servants in India are paid three-fold what they are paid elsewhere; that a larger army than is wanted is kept up, and that when the home Government is at last driven into some effort toward economy it begins by stopping the construction of public worksthe one most useful and indispensable of all branches of expenditure. He reminded his audience that in 1833 a piedge was given that the Indians themselves should have access to the civil service, and that this piedge was renewed by the Queen when she took over the government of the country in 1858. That pledge covers a period of forty-six years. During the first twenty, not one native received any benefit from it. During the next ten years one native got an appointment, and down to this day nine in all have been nominated to some sort of place. Is that denied ? If not-and it is notwhat does the abuse of Mr. Bright amount to ? He complained of the taxation, which every India official admits to be oppressive. He spoke of the extra burden laid on the natives by way of providing a "famme insurance fund," which has been shamelessly diverted to pay for the Afghan War-a was condemned by almost every man who has any reputation for wisdom or judgment in Indian statesmanship." He denounced the Vernacular Press Act, which hands over the native newspapers to the discretion of the English rulers whom the native presumes to criticise. And he dared to say that India is governed despotically-which is an elementary truth-and that despotism is despotism, whether the despot be Czar or Empress-a remark which almost took away his hearers' breath at first, but which in a moment was cheered heartily. The policy, of which these are items, he condemned as a policy of injustice and danger. Who doubts it? Or who but those who have a selfish interest in maintaining injustice and leaving others to abide

"H." said Mr. Bright, as he concluded, " English opinion and the English conscience will seize this question boldly and deal with it, there may be a remedy. If not, in my mind the future of India and of England connected with it is full of gloom and full of peril." So said the abolitropists of America of slavery in its connection with the Union; and were rewarded with much the same sort of comment as that which I have quoted above. Mr. Bright has been warring on iniquities and monopolies and injustice of many sorts all his life long. There was a time when it was the fashion to revile him. People thought it a good sign-a sign of increasing good temper and moderation in public life -that the fashion had passed away. But you see what happens when the apostle's voice is heard once more crying out against abuses in which a powerful class find the sources of power and of

Dean Stanley has addressed a circular to the newspapers, all of which publish it in a conspicuous way, defending his action in the matter of the proposed statue or bust to the late Prince Louis Napoicon. The substance of his excuse is that the Duc de Montpensier, also a Frenchman, had been allowed a memorial there, and that the monument to Prince Louis would have no political significance. Unhappily, he is wrong on both points. The Duc de Montpensier, though a Frenchman and brother to Louis Philippe, was a kinsman of the reigning family of England, As such, there was some kind of propriety in allowing him a monument in Westminster Abbey, or \$ to give Dean Stanley the benefit of the distinct tion he tries to set up, in that Chapel of Henry VII. which he speaks of as a thing apart from the Abbey, and a Royal Mausoleum. Nor was the Due de Montpensior in any sense a Pretender to the French throne. The late Prince was, and because he was, the Dean's well-meant efforts to deprive the proposed memorial of political significance fails, and must fail. I cheerfully admit that the Dean does not mean it to have. But he has only to look into a French newspaper or two to see that his disclaimer has no effect on French opinion. French opinion on this whole question remains what it was. The Government and the people of France are Republican, and both Government and people are indignant at the honors paid here to their enemy. They look upon this frantic and long-continued demonstration in honor of the Prince as a menace of ill-will to the existing Republic. They may be right or wrong in their view, but it is their view. The Dean's smooth words do not after it. If he could hear what Frenchmen say in private he would perceive that the public expressions of discontent are but a faint echo of their real feel-I am sure he has no wish to inflame their anger and resentment. There is reason to hope that the project will presentlybe smothered, and that the Dean himself will rejoice to be relieved from the pressure put upon him by royal personages to whose wishes he has felt

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1879. one set of papers. The two morning journals of London which have opinions of their own are opposed to the memorial. One of them is Conservative, the other Liberal. The two Conservative and one Liberal evening journals are opposed to it. Of the two papers which employ their best efforts in keeping astride the fence, one is silent, the other gives a qualified and cautious approval to the scheme. The Government, appealed to in the House of Commons, has declared itself neutral. It neither supports nor resists the royal wish. On the whole, it is probable that the most eager advocates of the memorial will themselves see that they have made a mistake, and will allow the matter to drop when

the agitation for and against has spent its force. Let me add, while on this subject, that we Americans owe thanks to our Minister for his conduct with respect to the funeral at Chischurst, Like all the other foreign representatives at the Court of St. James, he received an official invitation from THE GOVERNOR'S TARDY ACTION.

The matter of the People of the State of New-York, and the papers in this proceeding and upon the Pretender, at whose tomb he was invited to do G. W. S.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BEACONSFIELD'S DEFENCE. THE BRITISH PREMIER DEFENDS HIS ADMINISTRA-

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1879.
At the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Man-

sion House to-night Lord Beaconsfield, replying to a toast to Her Majesty's Ministers, said:

toast to Her Majesty's Ministers, said:

Not a single Russian soldier now remains in Turkey.

The Car has homorably furfilled his engagements and is now cooperating with England and other Powers in end-avors to maintain peace. It has been stated that Turkey has not been so faithful in executing her engagements, and that consequently we had not realized the reforms in her pre-inces promised by the Sultan; but it is only just to consider that her domains were only a few days since freed from the presence of an invader, and since the signature of the Treaty of Berlin quesilons more numerous and more difficult in the rearrangement of the Turkish provinces have riven before the Sultan than have probably risen within the same time before any monarch provinces have risen before the Sultan than have probably risen within the same time before any monarch herefore. I do not wish to add anything relative to the Treaty of Berlin. This treaty has taken its place among the archives of the capitals of Europe. Its end is to assure a general peace, and, if dangers and difficulties supervene in countries to which the treaty specially relates, I beneve its conditions and resources will suffice for every even stallity. The object of the Afghan war has been accomplised with great precision and rapidity. It is believed that in a very short time news will arrive of the satisfactory solution of all Arrican questions. One of the secondary causes of the commercial decression is imprudent speculation, and there are already signs of its amelioration. If there are good harvests in all parts of the world, I believe the darkest days of the depression will have been seen. Leve Beaconsfield unsited that landed property ought to continue as at present. to continue as at present

The conclusion of Lord Beaconsfield's speech was received with frantic cheers. The speeches of the other Ministers referred to purely local topics.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Panis, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1879. The French Committee for the furtherance of the Franco-American Treaty of Commerce to day introduced M. Leon Chottevn to Minister Waddington. M. volume containing all the documents relative to his two

In conversation, M. Chotteau, in support of his arguments in favor of the treaty, pointed to the quantimous passage of the Hou. Fernando Wood's resolution by the

passage of the Hon. Fernando Wood's resolution by the House of Representatives, and to the resolutions of Senators Cockrell and Eaton, now pending before the Senator Cockrell and Eaton, now pending before the Senator Cockrell and Eaton on the part of the French Government.

Minister Waddington thanked M. Chotican and expressed sentiments of the warmest regard for the American Republic and interest in the work of the committee. He promised to read the documents attentively and in a few works give an and once to the committee, to which the Hon. Fernando Wood, chairman of the Coumittee of Ways and Means, will be invited, and at which the French Government will make known its decision.

DISCONTENT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1879. among some of the garrisons on the Greek frontier, has spread to the troops in Constantinople. The disconented regiments in Constantinople wish to send a depu

ISONOMY WINS ANOTHER RACE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1879. The race for the Brighton Cup was run at the Brighton meeting to-day, and was won by Mr. F. Gretton's four-year-old bay colt Isonomy. The second place was secured by Mr. T. Jennings's four-year-old brown celt Paul's Cray, and the third place by Sir J. D. Astley's six-year-old bay horse Drumbead. Mr. F. Greton's five-year-old chostnut horse, The Monk, came in

The betting just before the race was 10 to 1 on Isonous, who won easily. Only the four mentioned started, Mr. Lorillard's Parole was not in the race, and according to the latest advices had not arrived at Brighton.

IRISH POLITICAL AFFAIRS. DUBLIN, Wednesday, Aug 6, 1879.

The Home-Rule League will at a special meeting diseass a proposal for converting the League into a regularly elected convention of the Irish nation, The magistrates of Westmeath held a meeting yesterlay and quanimously passed resolutions calling upon the Government to increase the constabulary force and to give the Executive additional powers in consequence of the amount of undetected crime. In the House of Commons to-day the Irish University bill onsed through committee, after the payment of re-sult-fees had been rejected, by a vote of 151 to 62.

VICEREGAL FESTIVITIES.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 6 .- The Governor-General, his wife, and their attendants arrived here at con to-day. The Mayor escorted the party to the dala where the Marquis and Princess took up their where the Marquis and Princess took up their positions, Lady De Winton being in the rear of the Princess and the Mayor to the right. As they ascended the steps loud and prolonged cheering followed, which only ceased when the Mayor approached to present the address of the Common Council to his Excellency. The royal pair were the cynosine of all eyes and made a very royal pair were the cynosine of all eyes and made a very favorable impression. The Princess was dressed with favorable impression. The Princess was dressed with extreme plainess, having on a short walking costume of graytab color, her neck being encircled by a frill with

FOREIGN NOTES. London, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1879.

King Menelk, who rules over the southern periton of Abyssinia, has abolished the slave trade throughout his

It is understood that the German Government offered go impediment to the inhabitants of Metz who wished o attend the fêres at Nancy on the occasion of the unto attend the statue of the late M. Thiers. The French government, to avoid any semidance of fomenting ag-tation on the frontier, will not be represented at the forthcoming demonstration in noner of Thiers at Bel-

In the House of Commons last night, the Right Hon. In the House of Commens and mgur, the Eight Hon.
William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, said
the movements of the British fleet in Besika Bay are
destitute of political significance.

The Channel squadron, which had been in the Mediterranean for the past eighteen months, has just returned to Plymouth.

A Valentage talagram of August A confirms the

A Valparaiso telegram of August 4 confirms the an councement that the Chilian blockade of fquique has The British Consulate at Resht, Persia, has been re-

noved to Astrabod, in the same kingdom, at the foot of the north slope of the Eibrooz Range. Major St. John, a well-known scientific officer, has been appointed The Executive Committee of the Masters' Association

of North and Northeast Laneashire yesterday discussed the necessity for a further reduction of the wages of the ection operatives 10 per cent in all branches. The dis-cussion was then adjourned. It will be almost impossi-ble for the operatives to resist another reduction, as the funds of the Operatives' Union are exhausted. bound to yield. The English are divided in opinion. Very strong protests against the memorial have been published. They are not confined to one party, or

THE MAYOR'S COUP D'ETAT.

COMMISSIONER SMITH REMOVED. THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ISSUED ON MONDAY.

AND JAMES E. MORRISON SECRETLY APPOINTED AND SWORN IN ON THE DAY-DESPERATE EF-FORT TO OBTAIN CONTROL OF THE POLICE

Mayor Cooper sent to Governor Robinson on Monday night for an order removing General Smith, president of the Police Board. The message was brought to the city by the Mayor's clerk on Tuesday, and on the same day James E. Morrison, the Mayor's private secretary, was appointed and sworn in as General Smith's successor. Mr. Morrison took possession of the office yesterday. General Smith is absent from the city.

THE GOVERNOR'S TARDY ACTION.

April The certificates of Commissioner Erhardt and Commissioner, Nichols were for-warded at the same time. The Governor promptly removed Mr. Nichols because he was a Tammany Sachem, and had no friends who could serve the Governor or Mr. Tilden. Commissioner Erhardt was not removed because his term of office had expired, and the Governor did not care to take the legal responsibility of approving Mayor Cooper's action in Mr. Erhardt's case. It was reported at that time that General Smith would be saved, because his removal migut defeat the renomination of Governor Robinson. A reason was given by the Governer that he had not time to examine the papers. The months that have elapsed since, however, have entirely disposed of that reason. Politicians have said that Mr. Smith would be removed because he refused to vote under the leadership of Commissioner Mac-Lean, who immediately represented Mr. Tilden, but that the removal would be delayed as long as possible in order that Mr. Smith's friends might commit themselves to the renomination of Mr. Robinson. Local politicians say that the plain purpose of the Mayor in controlling the Police Board is to use its powers on election day in the Tilden interest. The Board appoints the officials who count the votes deposited, and control the polling places. If, it is said, the election inspectors and the police work together, as they can be made to work by the majority of the Police Board, a fair election in the city might be made impossible, and majorities might be affected as they were in 1868, when Mr. Tilden was Chairman of the Democratic State Com-

THE MAYOR'S HASTE.

The Police Board, under the law, has to appoint el ction inspectors during August and September. A resolution was passed some time ago naming August 15 to act on this matter. The next day, it is said, Colonel Tracy, the Mayor's chief clerk, was sent to Albany, where he held a long conference with Governor Robinson. Smith M. Weed was said Chorteau presented to the Minister a beautifully bound | to have arrived there on the same day, and his presence was noticed in the Albany newspapers. The plan to capture the Police Board is said to bave been approved by Governor Robinson, and Smith M. Weed and Colonel Tracy returned to this city. Commissioner Shearman immedi-

ately began his investigation which developed into the charges made against Commissioner Wheeler. The writ of prohibition seriously interfered with the plans. On Monday night Mayor Cooper called on Mr. MacLean, who is said to represent Mr. Tilden, and soon after Colonel Tracy was sent to Albany. He returned to the city on Tuesday afternoon with the certificate of removal of General Smith in his possession. Commissioner MacLean held a long consultation with the Mayor on the matter, and in the evening James A Vienna telegram to The London Times E. Morrison, the Mayor's private secretary, was ws from Constantinople represents tout the dis- appointed and was secretly sworn in as the successor to General Smith. The movement was kept secret in order that no injunction or writ could be served on the Mayor before the new commissioner could get possession of his office.

General Smith went away from the city on Saturday to be absent some time on a vacation. This was known to the Mayor and his assistants, who, it is asserted, hoped to get possession of General Smith's office before he could take legal steps to prevent such action. The Mayor kept secret from his Anti-Tammany associates the matter of the appointment until they heard it elsewhere. George H. Purser, Alderman Haughton and others, wanted Peter Bowe appointed, and were considerably displeased at the appointment of Mr. Morrison, who, they said, had aiready been too greatly rewarded for his small services to the party. It was said, however, that Mr. Bowe might be appointed in place of Commissioner Wheeler if the Mayor should succeed in getting the latter removed. PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Mayor and his clerks, Colonel Tracy and commissioner Morrison, did not arrive at the City Halluntil afternoon yesterday. Commissioner Morrison refused to say whether he had been appointed or not, and the Mayor also declined to answer any questions until late in the day. He then said that he had appointed Mr. Morrison. The office of private secretary was not filled, he said, and he could not say when it would be filled. Maurice J. Power and W. S. Andrews are prominently mentioned for the place. Both are frequenters of the Mayor's office, and both do considerable outside work for Mr. Tilden and are thought to be equally entitled to the place. Mr. Andrews, it is said, may be appointed to succeed John J. O'Brien as Chief Clerk of the Election Bureau, providing the Mayer succeeds in removing Commissioner Wheeler. It is believed, however, that the Mayor will succeed in his purpose, as "no stone will be left unturned," said a personal associate of his yesterday, "to obtain control of the election bureau."

The law provides that the commissioner or commissioners representing the minority political party in the city shall have the naming of two inspectors in the city shall have the naming of two inspectors of election for each election district. If Commissioner Wheeler should be removed, it is said a subservient so-called Republican will be appointed and recognized as representing that party. In that way he will name such inspectors as will please Mr. Tilden and secure the purposes of the latter in seeking control of the election bureau. The inspectors for the other party are required by law "to be of different political faith," but it does not say they must represent the party in the majority. Anti-Tammany inspectors would in this way be secured.

It is believed that Commissioner French will be removed, and the whole Board be put under the control of the Tiden-Cooper Democracy.

THE REMOVAL PAPERS.

THE REMOVAL PAPERS. The following is a copy of the Mayor's letter to

the Governor removing General Smith and the Governor's certificate of removal:

ernor's certificate of removal;

I. Edward Cooper, Mayor of the City of New-York, de her by certify that, in virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 25, Chapter 335, of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An Act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," I have this day, for cause, after opportunity to him afforded to be heard, and after actually bearing him, removed William F. Smith from the office of Police Commissioner of the City of New-York.

office of Police Commissioner of the City of New-York.

The causes of removal are:

First—That under the Board of Police, of which the
said William F. Smith is a member, the government and
discipline of the police force have become lax and incapanie, the police force has deteriorated in efficiency, and
it has become demornized, and that no satisfactory explanation thereof, or satisfactory excuse therefor, has
been made by the said William F. Smith, exonerating
either himself or said Board from responsibility and
have.

not removed from the city daily, and as often as necessary, all usines, dirt. rubbish, and garbage, and that no satisfactory explanation thereof, or satisfactory explanation thereof, or satisfactory explanation thereof, has been made by the said William F. Smith, exouerating either himself as a member of said Board, come responsibility and olime.

Third—That the said William F. Smith, as such Commissioner of Police, has been negligent in discharge of the public duties which he was bound to perform.

Enwand Cooper, Mayor.

STATE OF NEW YORK EXPLANATE CHANGER. 2

EDWARD COOPER, MAYOR.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALEANY, Aug. 4, 1879

Whereas, The Mayor of the Ci y o New-York has removed William F. Smith from the office of Poince Commissioner of the City of New-York, for cause, after opportunity to him to be heard; and
Whereas, The said Mayor has communicated to me in writing his reasons for such removal; now, therefore, I hereby approve of said removal.

L. Robinson.

[S-al of the Suite.] By the Governor,
D. C. ROBINSON, Private Secretary.

DELAY SHORTENED IN THE CASE OF MR. WHEELER. Corporation Counsel Whitney, late on Tuesday night appeared before Judge Van Brunt and secured the following order changing the time appointed to hear argument in the writ of prohibition

in Commissioner Wheeler's case:

Mr. Morrison, the new Commissioner, was appointed private secretary to Mayor Cooper when the latter came into office. He is a personal friend of Mr. Tilden, and was last year made chairman of the Anti-Tammany General Committee. He was graduated from Grammar School No. 19, in this city. In 1856 he entered the Free Academy from which he was graduated in 1861. A few months later he was made assistant in Grammar School No 19, and held that position most of the time until 19, and held that position most of the time until 1864, when he was appeinted tutor in the Free Academy. In 1867 he entered Columbia College Law School and was graduated in 1869, and was admitted to the bar. He afterward returned to the academy, then renamed the College of the City of New-York, as tutor, where he remained until he was made Mayor Cooper's private secretary. He is a Kinght Lemplar, and is the chief appointed offi-cer in the Grand Chapter of the State.

" A POLITICAL MOVE." OPINIONS OF W. O. BANTLETT, ONE OF GENERAL

SMITH'S COUNSEL.

W. O. Bartlett, the well-known lawyer, was asked by a TEIBUNE reporter yesterday what he thought of the removal of General Smith. Mr. Bartlett is one of General Smith's counsel and also a close personal friend. "It is entirely a political move," he said, "die-

tated by the necessities of the persons which the Mayor and the Governor represent. It would not have been consummated at this time, I believe, if the Mayor had not been served with a writ of prohibition in the Wheeler case." " Was any direct proposition ever made to Gen-

eral Smith by any person or persons representing the Mayor's party, that he would not be removed by the Governor if he would vote with Commissioner MacLean ?? "I cannot say that any direct proposition was made, as such things are not done in that way. You are correct in assuming that such an intimation was

given him. Had he been content to follow the lead of Commissioner MacLean he would not have been removed."

" Has Mr. Tilden interested himself in any way to save General Smith ?" "Certainly he did not interest himself to save

General Smith when the charges were first made. He did afterward, however, and secured the delay that has taken place. Mayor Cooper, I believe, asked the Governor not to act on General Smith's case, and the Governor withheld the removal certificate awaiting the call of the Mayor. The political necessity of controlling the inspectors of election, and the failure to remove Commissioner Wheeler at this time, were, no doubt, the reasons why Mr. Tilden did not interest himself further to save Mr. Smith." General Smith when the charges were first made.

Smith."

"Are the inspectors of election of much importance?"

"They are not of so much importance if expected to perform their legal duties only. The extraordinary effort made to centrol their appointment indicates an intention to use them for other than legal purposes."

"Will not this action injure Mr. Tilden and Mr. Cooper?"

"Will not this account the Cooper to the political future of Mr. Tilden. As for Mayor Cooper, he can hardly but himself in a worse position before the public than he was in before. His capacity for blundering is only equalled by his incapacity for blundering is only equalled by his incapacity for blundering else."

blundering is only equalled by his incapacity for doing anything eise."

"The Governor has also exhibited his political motives in the matter, has he not?"

"The Governor has made himself liable to the very same charges on which he removed General Smith—neglect of official duty. If General Smith was guilty and deserved to be removed there is no excuse for the long delay, and the Governor has shown his neglect of official duty in not acting on the papers sooner."

shown his neglect of official duty in not acting on the papers sooner."

"Will General Smith apply to the Courts for redress, as did Mr. Nichols f"

"I suppose he will. I think Mr. Nichols will soon have a favorable decision in his case. The removal is clearly an illegal and unconstitutional proceeding. The Constitution guarantees a trial by jury to every person accused of a misdemeanor. The removal of General Smith on the charges made against him virtually convicts him of a misdemeanor without any legal trial, and I believe it to be unconstitutional. It is clearly a political act. He was given only a pretended hearing, and is summarily removed and disqualified from holding office. The Mayor should have the power to remove without cause, and then he would not belobliged to assign false reasons and make an infraction of the Constitution."

stitution." Was General Smith asked to resign?" "Was General Smith asked to resign?"

"He was before the charges were preferred. He has long wanted to resign, but would not be forced out in such a way. He could not be made a political tool, and hence the cause of his removal. He has gone out of town for a few days, but will be back to accept service of the papers as soon as he hears of his removal. He did not go away for the purpose of avoiding such service. As for the effect of this movement on the coming election, it will be detrimental to the Tilden interest. An election is never won by a trick except at the last moment. When long enough time clapses before hand, the people always right such movements and punish trick-sters. They will on this occasion."

MR. MORRISON ASSUMES OFFICE.

EXCITEMENT AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS-THE NEW COMMISSIONER IN POSSESSION OF GENERAL SMITH'S OLD QUARTERS. The news of General Smith's removal from office

caused much surprise among the clerks and officials at Police Headquarters yesterday merning. It was generally known that he had gone out of town on Saturday, but no one in the building could tell where he had gone, or how long he intended to remain away from the city. There were rumors that he had gone to Maine and that his stay would be for a mouth or more. It was remembered that before the Police Board meeting last Saturday he said he was going into the country to be gone for a month at least. The impression seemed to prevail that he had been informed of the Governor's intended action and had left the city to prevent the Mayor's secretary from serving on him a notice of his removal. The only Police Commissioner present at Police Headquarters up to 11 a. m. yesterday was Commissioner French, who arrived early and remained only a few moments. It was said that he was much surprised by the news of General Smith's removal. Many trials of policemen had been set down for yesterday, and they were postponed because the Commissioners were absent.

WHY GENERAL SMITH HAD TO GO. Officials at Police Headquarters expressed the

opinion that the action of the Governor in removing General Smith had been hastened by the latter's course in voting with Commissioners French blame.

Second—That the Board of Police, of which the said William F. Smith is a member as aforesaid, has not caused the streets of the city to be thoroughly cleaned from time to time, and kept thoroughly cleaned, and has Mayor caused charges to be made against Commissioner MacLean in the meetings of the Board. It was said that when the Mayor caused charges to be made against Commissioner MacLean in the